

STOCK MEN

A. J. Alvord, Jr.
Supt. Art. Dept.
Library of Congress

Second Annual Session of the National Association.

A VERY LARGE ATTENDANCE

The City of Denver Gives the Delegates a Hearty Welcome—President Springer Recounts the Work of the Past Year.

Denver, Jan. 24.—The second annual session of the National Live Stock association was called to order at the Tabor Grand opera house by President John W. Springer, at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

The house was crowded, more than 1,000 prominent cattle growers, buyers, packers and others interested in the great industry being in attendance. Every state between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast was well represented. Texas and the states of the southwest were particularly well represented, a fact which is due in a measure to the exhibition of feeding cattle from the southern ranges now being held here.

The visitors were cordially welcomed by Governor Charles S. Thomas and Mayor Thomas S. McMurray, speaking in behalf of the state and city respectively. Response for the visitors was made by the Hon. A. P. Bush of Texas. This was followed by the roll call, after which President Springer delivered his annual address as follows:

Delegates to the second annual convention of the National Live Stock association of the United States, Ladies and Gentlemen—The close of the nineteenth century completes a record second in interest to none in the world's history. A wonderful advance has been made throughout the world, but nowhere, and in no country, can we find a parallel with the restless, progressive energy expended in the United States of America. A century ago this day John Adams occupied the presidential chair; our population was only 4,000,000, and thirteen states formed the galaxy.

Where we meet today, in the queen city of the Rocky mountains, was naught but a vast stretch of grassy plains, with herds of buffalo, wolves, wild beasts and Indians, alone in their glory. A hundred years, and what a shifting of primal scenes.

The close of the nineteenth century witnesses the union of the livestock interests of the United States. Local efforts and branch influences have at last agreed to enroll under one great, powerful and effective organization. Fortunes invested in cattle, horses, sheep and hogs in the various states and territories now agree to work in harmony by and for the best interests of the general welfare. This is no effort to force livestock values up, and bear down the price of the products of the farmer. Every agriculturalist is a livestock man, and his interest is our interest. We prosper more, certainly when each is getting a fair remuneration for what he has to sell. We are inter-dependent. Looking over the list of organizations now affiliated in the work of the National Live Stock association and from the recorded list to this magnificent body of men from the boundaries of this continent to the west, and we see here men representing over 8,000,000 head of livestock, whose present actual cash value is over \$250,000,000. One year of hard work and we have passed the experimental age.

We have learned after years of hard knocks what we want, and we have just decided to pool our interests and get good laws, good treatment and good times all along the line. On the range, on the farm, on the railroad and in the stockyard we shall insist on equitable treatment from all alike. We have passed the age of theory and impracticability, and we have likewise had it hammered into us that "you cannot catch flies with vinegar." Intelligent livestock management is being felt at all of the great American markets. We have read in our stock journals of the best way to make the most money out of our flocks and herds, and with characteristic push and pluck we have sorted our herds, slaughtered our flocks and improved the selected remnants.

During the year Denver has been made a convenient point for all shipments of livestock originating west of Colorado. The more good, active markets the livestock men have the better they are off, and Denver certainly has no reason to complain of the magnificent treatment she has received during 1898 from the railways.

The new feature in association work, viz., that of the bulletin service, does not fall to be of great interest to the allied livestock interests. We are in touch with the whole country and the industry in its various conditions, and can more certainly be of service than could any other source. We have had the generous aid of the Associated

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

ANOTHER BIG HAUL.

An American Syndicate to Acquire San Jose Docks at Havana.

Havana, Jan. 24.—Another \$3,000,000 deal is all but completed, by which an American syndicate will acquire the San Jose docks and warehouses. This is the finest property of its kind in the western hemisphere, and in some ways in the world. A lease has been refused, though several companies have desired to take it for a long term of years.

New York men have secured an option, and will undoubtedly take the docks and warehouses at the price named, but should they fail the American syndicate is ready at a day's notice to duplicate the contract and pay cash.

Several other important deals are maturing, and as the opinion exists that the United States will retain control of the island, capitalists become more eager to make investments.

The agitation against permitting the Spanish bank to collect taxes continues, and the impression now is that Washington will reconsider and determine to do its collecting. Gen. Brooks has sent strong representations to Washington in favor of declaring the deal off. He has notified the president that the feeling is so strong that riots might follow an attempt to collect the taxes through the Spanish bank.

At the custom house, cargoes are accepted at \$4.82, the value fixed by President McKinley, and the result is that a number of little speculators have been engaged by clerks who were smart enough to take advantage of the peculiar situation.

Zaldivar & Co., bankers, yesterday offered \$4.89 for cargoes, which gave the custom house clerks a margin of seven cents. This condition of affairs will correct itself when exchange settles to a normal basis.

FEARS FOR HAWAIIAN BILL.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The supporters in the senate of the bill providing a territorial government for the Hawaiian islands are growing somewhat anxious over the prospects. In view of the crowded condition of the calendar and the apparent indifference towards Hawaiian legislation they express a fear that the bill may not receive attention before the adjournment of congress, March 4, and they say if it does not there will be a most perplexing condition of affairs in the islands which became a part of the Union by the adoption of the Newlands resolution in July last.

ARMY BILL DEBATE

Practically Three Measures Are Now Before the House.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Debate on the army reorganization bill opened in the house today under an agreement by which the general debate is to run fifteen hours, exclusive of three night sessions, the final vote to be taken not later than 3 o'clock next Tuesday.

Practically three propositions are before the house, the house bill providing for a standing army of 100,000 men, the minority substitute, increasing the standing army to 50,000 men, and lodging with the president discretionary powers to call on 50,000 volunteers for emergency service, and open their doors to us, and consistent exclusion, to use every power of our government to retaliate by closing our markets to the goods of the American people.

The United States should furnish the supply of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs to thoroughly stock Cuba, the Philippines, Hawaii, and all territory added to this country. These markets should be given the very best start possible, and the cheap, poor, underbred stock of the southern countries should be excluded, in order that the best breeds of stock may be furnished to restock all of these possessions.

Our first aim should be to secure uniform laws in all the states, regulating brands, providing for bounties for the killing of predatory animals, for the prompt settlement for all livestock killed by railways, for uniform inspection, quarantine and sanitary regulations, and for prohibiting the admission of physically unsound breeding animals into the United States.

Our second aim should be to harmonize all differences between conflicting interests growing out of the grazing and selling of livestock.

Our third aim should be to secure uniform laws in all the states, regulating brands, providing for bounties for the killing of predatory animals, for the prompt settlement for all livestock killed by railways, for uniform inspection, quarantine and sanitary regulations, and for prohibiting the admission of physically unsound breeding animals into the United States.

Our fourth aim should be to aid the department of agriculture of the United States in every way, and to demand the passage by congress of laws which direct retaliation where foreign nations are opposed to reciprocity, in order that our meat products may not be driven out of the foreign markets.

Our fifth aim should be to secure laws from congress which will cede to the various western states the grazing lands located in these states, in order that they may deal with their own citizens and pass just laws leasing such great tracts of lands, and preventing their acquisition by syndicates and corporations.

Our sixth aim should be to aid the interstate commerce commission in abrogating the obnoxious \$2 terminal charge at Chicago, and to secure the refunding of this illegal tax to the shippers of the country to this market since 1894.

Our seventh aim should be well directed effort to lower interest rates on livestock paper, and to better secure such loans by improved and uniform chattel mortgage laws in all the western and southern states, which makes

RUSE TO GAIN TIME

Filipino's Opinion of the American Commission.

Natives of the Islands Evidently Preparing to Cause Uncle Sam Trouble. Arms Depots Established.

Manila, Jan. 20, via Hong Kong, Jan. 24.—The Independence today issued a supplement containing a dispatch purporting to be from Malolos, the seat of the rebel government. It comments upon the appointment of the Philippine commission by President McKinley and says: "The Filipinos naturally suspect this is a new attempt to humbug them. Both Dewey and Spencer Pratt promised us independence, if the Philippine republic was stable. The Filipinos are disillusioned. They believe the commission is a ruse to gain time until they have accumulated formidable forces when America, abusing her strength, will begin war to ratify her sovereignty."

Reports from the interior indicate that Aguinaldo's authority is now generally recognized. Every available male is being recruited and arms depots are being established at San Bernardino, Union, Trinidad and other towns. The surrounding country is being levied on for supplies.

ARE VERY ANXIOUS.

The Filipino Junta in London Fears Trouble at Home.

London, Jan. 24.—The Filipino junta here today received a cable message from Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's representative at Washington, declaring that the prospects were improving through the work was difficult.

The absence of direct news from Manila and the receipt of secret intelligence from Washington is causing the gravest anxiety among the Filipinos here. The arrests of Filipinos by Major General Otis and the news that numbers of the Filipinos have fled is regarded as a serious occurrence. It is pointed out by Filipinos that this is exactly what happened in 1896 under General Blanco, when the Filipinos, on the following day attacked the Spaniards and the revolution broke out. Members of the Filipino junta in this city say that they are so anxious to avoid war that they are calling Manila today urging the Filipinos, "Not to start hostilities if there is the remotest possibility of averting trouble."

MANILA A DANGER POINT.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Advisers from Manila which reached the war department today are far from reassuring. It is understood that General Otis reports an expectation on his part that the insurgents are about to force an issue and if this should be so, the result cannot be foreseen. Manila is regarded as a dangerous point just now.

SAY SPANIARDS ARE IN DANGER.

Madrid, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from Hong Kong to the Reforma, of this city says a letter just received from the Philippine islands under date of January 20 announced that the rupture between the Filipinos and Americans is an accomplished fact and the lives of the Spaniards in the archipelago are endangered.

SCOTT ENTERS THE RACE

New Element Appears in the California Senatorial Contest.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 24.—This has been an uneventful day in the senatorial contest. The deadlock still continues. But one ballot was taken, it resulting the same as that of yesterday. The special committee investigating the legislative scandal has about completed its work. It held a short session this afternoon which assembly members and senators attended to deny that they had received money from U. S. Grant, Jr. There was no evidence of importance brought out at this session.

This evening Irving M. Scott will arrive in Sacramento and open up headquarters. Some of the most prominent men in the state will be here making his fight. This adds a new element to the situation.

In the senate this morning Brauhart of San Francisco moved when the senate adjourned to do so out of respect to the memory of the late Romaldo Pacheco, ex-governor of the state of California.

The substitute for the Helshaw act, practically giving authority to the legislature to employ an unlimited number of attaches, came up. The bill went to second and third reading under suspension of the rules and was passed by a vote of 26 to 21.

SENATOR CULBERSON.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 24.—Ex-Governor C. A. Culbertson was elected by acclamation by the legislature at noon today as United States senator to succeed Roger Q. Mills.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 24.—The date for the tenth session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress to be held in Wichita has been fixed for May 31. It will continue four days.

PRIVATE SHIPS IN WAR.

The President Authorized to Negotiate for Their Protection.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The president in his last annual message to congress pointed out the need of securing an agreement with the principal maritime powers for establishing as a permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all property at sea not contraband of war from the capture or destruction by belligerent powers in time of war.

Acting on this recommendation the house committee on foreign affairs directed Chairman Hitt to report a concurrent resolution introduced by the late Mr. Dingley, authorizing the president to enter into correspondence with foreign governments to secure this change in the accepted usage and law of nations. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, that the recommendations of the president in regard to the freedom from capture of non-offending commerce on the sea during war, be, and hereby are, approved and adopted, and that the president of the United States and the secretary of state be and hereby are authorized to enter into correspondence with the governments of other nations with a view of obtaining, under proper rules and regulations of international law the exemption of all private property at sea from capture or destruction by belligerent powers, whether belonging to citizens of neutral or belligerent nations, unless contraband or violating blockades, and to take such measures to carry out these resolutions as in their discretion shall be proper."

During the recent war there were many captures of non-offending merchant ships of the belligerents, a particularly those of Spain. It is said that, properly, a natural sequence would be the formal agreement of the United States to the declaration of nations against privateering, as the withholding of United States concurrence in this declaration has been a hindrance to secure also an exemption of non-offending commerce from seizure.

SENATOR CLARK RE-ELECTED.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 24.—The two houses of the legislature today voted to have C. C. Clark succeed himself as United States senator.

STEWART RE-ELECTED.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 24.—Wm. G. Stewart was elected United States senator today.

URGE PROMPT ACTION

Importance of Ratification of Peace Treaty Presented to the Senate

Washington, Jan. 24.—Two notable speeches were delivered in the senate today, one by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts and the other by Mr. Clay of Georgia. While the two senators differed diametrically as to the policy of expansion, upon which they dwelt, both are in favor of the immediate ratification of the pending peace treaty. They contend that once the treaty is ratified congress will have full power to deal with the conditions respecting the territory acquired during the war with Spain, and not before. Mr. Lodge particularly argued for a formal declaration of peace, which could be had only by ratification of the treaty.

At the conclusion of these speeches the chair of the senate resumed consideration of the peace treaty was resumed in executive session. The Berry resolution for consideration of the treaty in open session was voted down without a roll call. The principal speeches of the general debate were made for the treaty by Senators Teller and Frye and by Senator Hear in opposition.

GEN. BROOKE CRITICISED.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Private letters received from Havana, written by persons friendly to the administration contain some disquieting reports about the way affairs are going there under Gen. Brooke.

While there is not enough dissatisfaction yet to justify severe censure of anybody, the writer of one letter intimates very pointedly that the permanent interests of the United States and the government in which there will be confidence are being threatened by the devotion of United States officials to business which looks like the promotion of speculation rather than unselfish effort to promote a new civilization.

This same writer pleads for the infusion of a better spirit in the administration of the military government, and says that if strife or regard for the reputation of the United States is not cultivated there will soon be scandals growing out of the procuring of coalitions, the making of contracts and the use of public money.

Some outspoken dissatisfaction is heard here in consequence of the inclination of Gen. Brooke to be so self-reliant that he neglects to consult the administration before taking important steps. It is asserted upon information received here from Cuba that his civil cabinet, recently selected, has been too easily chosen and contains men who should not have been entrusted with the positions given to them.

In all of the provinces commanding officers have submitted their proposed appointments to Brooke before making them known. Gen. Brooke, it was supposed, would defer to the authorities here before placing men in control of high places. This he has not done and it is possible that he will be reminded of his neglect by a communication in rather pointed language.

WILL BLOW UP THE MERRIMAC.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The navy department has finally decided to remove the Merrimac from the channel in Santiago harbor by means of explosives.

HOW NOT TO DO IT

The Two Houses of the Legislature Unable to Agree on Adjournment.

THE HOUSE GETS BADLY MIXED

Colonel Poston, "the Father of Arizona" to Be Pensioned—Phoenix May Have a Free Library—Immigration Commission Abolished.

Both houses strained themselves yesterday in the effort to do something to do and they finally found it. Mr. Wright, in the council, presented a concurrent resolution that when the legislature adjourn Wednesday afternoon it adjourn until next Monday. It was adopted and sent over to the house. The house objected to the word "adjourn" and amended the resolution so that a "recess" would be taken from Wednesday until Monday. With this amendment it returned to the council, which body refused to concur in the amendment. On motion of Mr. Carpenter a committee of two from each house was appointed to confer on the amendment. Messrs. Moore and Wright and Bunch, for the council, met, and with the aid of a young lady typewriter decided that the house should recess from its determination to take a "recess," and "adjourn" with the council, and "that this resolution be adopted without amendment."

When the result of the conference was made known to the house Mr. Scott moved that the question be "ajit," in order that the resolution might be further amended. This was considered in order by the chair, and the body then voted to accept the report of the conference committee, so far as it related to recessing from the "recess," but it then voted to amend the amended resolution as returned by the council so that it would "adjourn" from Tuesday until Monday next. It was again sent to the council and read. This report was that the house had accepted the report of the conference committee, and the house clerk then brought in the balance of the report, to the effect that the house had recessed from its amendment by accepting the report of its conference committee.

Here was a pretty kettle of fish! The house record showed that on motion of Mr. Scott the report of the conference committee had been accepted and the committee discharged. This report was that the house had accepted the report of the conference committee, and the house clerk then brought in the balance of the report, to the effect that the house had recessed from its amendment by accepting the report of its conference committee.

Both bodies are exactly where they started on the question of "adjourning" or taking a "recess" until next Monday. To all intents and purposes both bodies will adjourn this afternoon until next Monday. They may decide upon the form of doing it, today. As they can adjourn today until Monday without the consent of the other, it doesn't make much difference to the general public how they do it. It is probable that the members remaining in Phoenix will keep up the legislative day by meeting each day and adjourning.

Arizona's patron saint, the venerable Charles D. Poston, is to have a pension from the territory sufficient to make smooth the remaining few miles of his long life journey. In the house yesterday Mr. Scott introduced a bill relating that in January, 1854, Mr. Poston prospectively in the territory. In what is now Pima county and in the same year organized the first mining company to invest capital in what is now Arizona. From 1856 to 1881 he was deputy clerk and recorder of Dona Ana county, then embracing all of Arizona. In 1882 he and the congressional delegate from New Mexico introduced the bill drawn and brought about the legislation which made Arizona a territory. Mr. Poston gave Arizona its name and was its first territorial delegate in congress, in 1864. From 1867 to 1880 he was register of the United States land office in the territory. The bill declares that among all the pioneers of the territory Mr. Poston was pre-eminently the moving spirit, and, in fact, may truly be said to be the father of Arizona. Mr. Poston is now over seventy years of age, in feeble health and without income. The bill authorizes the payment to Mr. Poston of \$25 monthly out of the general tax fund.

The governor signed the bill repealing the law creating the board of immigration commissioners. In his message the governor said: "In approving this measure I take occasion to say my action is to a large degree based upon what I consider inherent defects in the law you have repealed. I believe, however, that proper legislation to encourage immigration is desirable."

Mr. Scott introduced a bill creating a commission to revise the territorial laws. The bill was drawn by Ator-

neys Herring and Woodward, and is in line with the conclusions of the lawyers who considered the matter in meeting a short time since. The bill provides for a board of three lawyers, to be appointed by the governor, two of whom shall be of one political faith. They shall complete their work by the sitting of the next legislature, two years hence. They shall receive \$10 per day each for their service, and may employ a clerk at \$5 per day. An appropriation of \$3,500 is made for the work.

Mr. Hunt, in the council, presented a bill to the same effect in all particulars, except that the board of revision is limited to 100 days' work, and it is specially provided that the board shall engage a clerk of the same political faith as the minority member. Under Mr. Hunt's bill one more democrat gets a job, which is the only vital difference between his measure and Mr. Scott's.

A bill introduced by Mr. Benham is calculated to relieve Phoenix of the unenviable characteristic of being one of the largest towns in the country without a free circulating library. The bill provides that towns having above 5,000 population may levy a tax of one mill on the dollar for the establishment of free libraries. It provides for the management of the libraries by a board of three trustees, appointed by the municipal authorities.

They bill changing from twelve months to six months the time necessary for residence in the territory before acquiring citizenship came before the council on final passage. Mr. Wright said he was not prepared to vote on the measure and asked that it be recommitted. Mr. Murphy proposed to commit it to committee of the whole and discuss it now. It was made a special order for next Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock.

President Goldwater announced Messrs. Goldberg, Udall and Oney as the committee on irrigation. Mr. Wright said he did not understand why Mr. Carpenter was left off the committee on irrigation. The chair replied that he had not announced the committee on sub-irrigation. Here the incident closed, but just what inference was conveyed by the president's remark Mr. Carpenter does not know.

Frederick J. Peterson presented a bill reducing the interest on territorial warrants to be issued hereafter from 10 to 8 per cent.

Mr. Peterson introduced a bill providing for an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb and blind.

Mr. Peterson introduced a bill providing for free school books for pupils in the public schools, and Mr. Scott a bill permitting school children in one district to attend school in another.

A resolution was adopted requiring the committee visiting institutions, to report itemized statements of actual expenses.

DEMOCRATS INDIGNANT.

Resent Being Placed in Attitude of Opposing Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 24.—A considerable number of democrats in congress are indignant at the idea of that party being dragged into the position of opposing the ratification of the peace treaty as a party move. They contend that while two or three republicans may stand with the opposition to the treaty, the attitude of the democratic senators in organizing and composing the major part of the opposition will force the party to shoulder a responsibility which may be disastrous to it.

The resentment at this method of opposition is not confined to men who may be termed expansionists, but is entertained by those who, like Mr. W. J. Bryan, oppose the retention of the Philippines, but insist that the treaty should be ratified. These men feel that if, by a filibuster, the ratification of the treaty at this session were prevented the democratic party would be made to feel the popular resentment, and that it would be impossible to justify the action on the ground of mere opposition to the retention of the Philippines.

The answer to such a plea would be that Mr. Bryan who is making a fight in opposition to expansion, is himself in favor of ratifying the treaty, as are other democrats who oppose expansion and that it is a self-evident proposition that the defeat of the treaty is necessary to the adoption of an anti-expansion policy.

The advocates of the treaty express entire confidence in their ability to secure the ratification of the treaty, and are not generally disposed to offer any concession.